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L4: Entry 34 of 39

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6060070 A

TITLE: Isoflavonoids for treatment and prevention of aging skin and wrinklesAbstract Text (1):

A method of treating or preventing, in a person, one or more symptoms of aging skin, said method comprising topically administering to the skin of said person a composition comprising one or more isoflavonoids selected from the group consisting of genistein, daidzein, biochanin A, formononetin, O-desmethylangolensin, glycitin, and equol, in a topically acceptable base, wherein the isoflavonoid concentration is between 1 and 40 mg per gram of base.

Brief Summary Text (2):

The present invention relates to therapies for the prevention and treatment of aging skin and wrinkles.

Brief Summary Text (3):

It has long been recognized that as people grow older, significant changes occur in their skin, specifically thinning, deepening of facial creases (wrinkling), and increased extensibility and flaccidity. These changes are related to reduced skin tonicity and diminished skin hydration. The underlying causes for these changes are believed to be lowered collagen content and reduced number of elastic fibers in the skin. Estrogen hormones have been used for treating aging skin either in an oral form or as topical skin creams or gels. These treatments have produced augmented skin thickness, greater hydration, and improvements in elasticity and firmness. It is believed that the effectiveness of estrogen hormones is related to the increase in the amount of skin collagen which is caused by stimulating collagen synthesis. Besides being able to demonstrate the increase in collagen content after estrogen treatment, there is also an increase in collagen and elastic fibers, which improve the mechanical properties of skin. While estrogen can be used for treating and preventing aging skin, potential users of this hormone are concerned about the risk of side effects, particularly the increased risk of cancers of the breast and uterus. In addition, estrogen typically is not used in men, who also have problems with aging skin and wrinkles, because of the undesirable side effects of this female hormone in male users. Safer and effective therapies for treating and preventing aging skin and wrinkles in both women and men continue to be sought.

Brief Summary Text (5):

The invention features the topical use of purified isoflavonoids, which are constituents of soy beans and other plants such as clover, to effectively treat and prevent symptoms of aging skin, such as wrinkles. Without being bound by any theory, it is believed that isoflavonoids have significant estrogenic activity, acting in the skin by stimulating the synthesis of collagen. These compounds are safe and cause no significant side-effects. Purified isoflavonoids which may be administered according to the invention include genistein, daidzein, biochanin A, formononetin, O-desmethylangolensin, glycitin, and equol; these may be administered alone or in combination.

Brief Summary Text (6):

Accordingly, the invention provides a method of treating or preventing, in a person, one or more symptoms of aging skin, e.g., wrinkles, by applying to the

person's skin a composition containing a dermatologically acceptable base containing between 1 and 40 mg purified isoflavonoid per gram of base; the isoflavonoid is one of the naturally-occurring isoflavonoids listed above.

Brief Summary Text (9):

The purified isoflavonoids of the invention can also be included in cosmetics (e.g., makeup); preferred forms are lotions, creams, moisturizing creams and lotions, skin oils, skin sprays, and gels.

Brief Summary Text (10):

Preferably, the topical composition containing the purified isoflavonoids is applied to the skin once or twice per day.

Brief Summary Text (11):

Alternatively, the invention features a method for treating or preventing one or more symptoms of aging skin in a male person or a female person three or more years past the onset of menopause, by administering (preferably orally) to the person a composition containing one or more purified isoflavonoids selected from the group consisting of genistein, daidzein, biochanin A, formononetin, O-desmethylangolensin, glycitin, and equol, in an amount sufficient to produce a transient concentration of the bloodstream of the person of at least 50 nm/l.

Preferably, the composition is administered orally, providing a dosage of at least 20 mg of total isoflavonoid per serving. The orally-administerable composition can be a non-naturally occurring dietary product such as a convectionary bar, cereal, biscuit, or beverage. Alternatively, the composition can take the form of a medicament such as a pill, capsule, tablet, powder, or syrup, in which the total isoflavonoid is present in at least an amount of 20 mg per unit dose. Preferably, the composition provides a dosage of at least 20 mg of total isoflavonoid per serving. The orally-administerable composition can be a non-naturally occurring dietary product such as a convectionary bar, cereal, biscuit, or beverage.

Alternatively, the composition can take the form of a medicament such as a pill, capsule, tablet, powder, or syrup, in which the total isoflavonoid is present in at least an amount of 20 mg per unit dose. Preferably, the dietary product or medicament is orally consumed by the person once, twice, or three times per day, to provide a daily oral isoflavonoid dose of between 20 and 300 mg. Preferably, the oral ingestion of the composition is sufficient to produce a transient concentration in the bloodstream of the person of at least 50 nm of total isoflavonoid per liter of blood. By "purified" isoflavonoid is meant an isoflavonoid in more concentrated form than occurs in plants.

Detailed Description Text (3):

The purified isoflavonoid, in the dermatologically acceptable base, is applied directly to the skin surface. The topical composition should be left on the skin for a sufficient period of time to allow the isoflavonoid to be substantially absorbed into the skin and the capillaries supplying the skin; generally, this period of time should be at least one, and preferably at least three hours. Where the topical composition is a cosmetic, it can be removed in the manner of ordinary cosmetics, e.g., using "cold cream." Because the isoflavonoids are not toxic, the topical composition can be applied at bedtime and left on the face, or other skin surface, overnight.

Detailed Description Text (5):

Isoflavonoids have similar chemical properties to estrogens, e.g., they are poorly soluble in water but are readily soluble in alcohols and other organic solvents. For topical applications, either as a medicament or incorporated into a cosmetic, isoflavonoid is mixed in a base with ingredients such as alcohol, mineral oil, glyceryl monostearate, ether complex of fatty acids, cetyl alcohol, lanolin, propylene glycol, stearyl alcohol, and sodium lauryl sulfate. The concentration of isoflavonoid is 1 to 40 mg per gram of the base, more preferably 10-25 mg per gram of base.

Current US Original Classification (1):424/401

CLAIMS:

1. A method of treating or preventing one or more symptoms of aging skin in a male human, or in a female human who is three or more years past the onset of menopause, said method comprising administering to the person a composition comprising one or more purified isoflavonoids selected from the group consisting of genistein, daidzein, biochanin A, formononetin, O-desmethylangolensin, glycitin, and equol, in an amount sufficient to produce a transient concentration at least 50 nanomoles/liter of said isoflavonoids in the bloodstream of said person.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said composition is administered orally, in a dosage of at least 20 mg of isoflavonoid per serving.
13. The method of claim 10, wherein said medicament is consumed orally by said patient once, twice, or three times a day.

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